

Iraq proclaims amnesty for Kurds

BAGHDAD, Aug. 27, (R). — Iraq has proclaimed an amnesty for Kurdish tribesmen who deserted from the Iraqi army or ran away from government jobs, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said today.

The agency said the Kurds had until October 15 to report back for duty.

The amnesty, proclaimed by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, applied to all Kurds, whether or not they were in the country at the moment, INA added.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تيمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالعمارة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

AMMAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1976 — RAMADAN 3, 1396

U.S. arms sales bill worth \$5.6 billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, (R). — The Ford administration will ask Congress to approve about \$5.6 billion worth of foreign arms sales next week, the State Department announced today.

No further details were given by the department about the proposed sales, but U.S. officials said the arms were destined for Iran, Israel, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

The notification next week is designed to enable Congress to approve the sales before it adjourns on October 2.

Egypt to buy, help produce French Crotale missiles

PARIS, Aug. 27, (R). — France has clinched a multi-million dollar deal to sell Egypt a modified version of the Crotale anti-aircraft guided missile, officials said here today.

Production of the modified missile, which is expected to replace Soviet SAM batteries in Egypt, is under way, they added.

The Crotale is an all-weather ground-to-air system designed to defend sensitive military areas, especially against low-flying aircraft.

Officials declined to say the amount Egypt is paying for the missiles, the number of missiles involved or delivery dates.

"But you can reckon it runs into several million dollars," one official said. Industry sources said the sale involved "scores of missiles to equip a dozen anti-aircraft regiments."

Egypt turned to France, Britain and the United States for arms to make good losses from the 1973 October War with Israel after cancelling its cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union.

President Anwar Sadat inspected the Crotale system during an official visit to France in January last year.

Vice-President Husni Mubarak and Egyptian experts have worked in close cooperation with the missile's manufacturers, Thomson-CSF, and the Matra guided missile company.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said today that modifications were made on suggestions from the experts and after experiments in Egypt and France.

Al-Ahram said Egypt would also share profits of the sales of the missile which it called "the Arab Crotale."

It added that Belgium, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait would buy the "Arab Crotale."

The Organisation of Arab Military Industries, established last year by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), is expected to produce the missile after agreement is reached with France, Al-Ahram reported.

Crotale is used by the French Navy in a ship-to-ship sea version, and Thomson-CSF also hope to sell the naval version to the Egyptian navy, officials said.

The present deal includes a giant radar network.

The Crotale battery will have an automated capacity to cope simultaneously with several attacks aimed at the same area, and to initiate the appropriate counter-attack in about six seconds, according to the manufacturers.

The Crotale firing unit includes a vehicle looking like an armoured car, a tracking radar able to detect a target and to guide simultaneously two missiles against the same target.

Several Crotale units can swing into operation simultaneously at intruding enemy aircraft. Their surveillance radar detects instantaneously any mobile echo and eliminates false alarms.

Gets Connally endorsement

Ford pledges aggressive, nationwide campaign

VAIL, Colorado, Aug. 27, (R) — President Ford said today he would conduct an aggressive, nationwide, election campaign based on maintaining world peace, creating more meaningful jobs and improving living standards of Americans.

The president told reporters at his holiday home here that the American people were fearful about Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter because of his inexperience, especially in foreign affairs.

"I have a distinct feeling that Americans want an individual with experience to conduct foreign policy," he said. "They do not want a person whose name they did not know a year ago running it."

Mr. Ford meanwhile won an unconditional pledge of support from former Texas Governor John Connally.

Mr. Connally, standing beside the president, denied suggestions that he was lukewarm towards Mr. Ford. It is absolutely essential, he said, that Mr. Ford be given a four-year term in the White House in his own right.

The president met reporters after a series of meetings with Mr. Connally and other Republican leaders, including Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller and Senator Robert Dole, Mr. Ford's vice-presidential running mate in the November 2 election.

Giving a broad outline of his election strategy, Mr. Ford said his campaign would be based on these basic programmes — creating more worthwhile jobs, providing more opportunities for Americans to buy their own homes, improving the quality of health care, reducing crime, expanding recreational facilities, improving education and maintaining world peace.

The main focus at the informal press conference, however, was on Mr. Connally, who last week declined the president's offer of the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee and whose enthusiasm for Mr. Ford has been questioned by some political observers.

Mr. Connally, a Democrat-turned-Republican who was Treasury Secretary in the Nixon administration, said he decided against tak-



NEW TEAM — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing meets with his new prime minister, Raymond Barre, at the Elysee Palace Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

De Guiringaud replaces Sauvagnargues in French cabinet

PARIS, Aug. 27, (AFP) — The first French government for 18 years not to be headed by a Gaullist prime minister was formed today.

The premier, Raymond Barre, who has no political affiliation, also took the finance and economy portfolio and is supported by a three-man inner cabinet of ministers of state representing the three pillars of president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's parliamentary majority.

They are 56-year-old Gaullist Olivier Guichard, the new justice minister, Independent Republican Michel Poniatowski, who keeps the interior portfolio, and Centrist Jean Lecanuet, who moves from

justice to planning and development.

When he named Mr. Barre premier on Wednesday, President Giscard d'Estaing described him as "the best French economist."

Luis de Guiringaud, a 63-year-old career diplomat, comes in as foreign minister, replacing Jean Sauvagnargues.

Yvon Bourges, a Gaullist, retains the defence ministry portfolio. Fifty-two-year-old Mr. Barre's cabinet is composed of 35 members, 17 of them full ministers, compared with 41 and 16 in the government of the previous premier, Jacques Chirac.

The number of Gaullists remains the same, however.

French foreign policy, already a special personal interest of President Giscard d'Estaing, is not thought likely to undergo any basic change with today's appointment of Louis de Guiringaud to succeed Jean Sauvagnargues — another career diplomat — as foreign minister.

Mr. de Guiringaud, French permanent representative at the United Nations in New York for the last four-and-a-half years, played a major role on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's instructions in organising the continuing "north-south" conference which began here between developed and developing countries last December.

It is possible he would now give new impetus to this conference which is presently bogged down, observers said.

Other French foreign policy aims would also presumably remain unchanged, observers added. These included the building of a strong Europe, with direct elections to the European parliament the first stage in 1978, and military independence from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

This independence presumably would continue in spite of developments in cooperation among NATO members in the armaments field.

Another continuing French policy would be that of sympathy with the Third World and Arab countries, observers said.

He considers that the series of reforms he is about to launch, concerning in particular the transformation of companies, modernisation of the administration, and social measures concerning elderly people and mothers, will win over some support from the left-wing opposition.

In addition to these reforms, the charter for a liberal society that he is now completing and will publish about the middle of next month, should largely counter-balance, in the public eye, the left-wing's joint government programme, he believes.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thinks that, in these conditions, the country should have confidence in his policy and return to parliament a large, new majority gathered around the centre and spilling over on to the left.

For the moment the present parliamentary majority functions even if it grumbles sometimes — and it would be difficult, says the president, to explain to the country why he is calling for unan-

Fresh fighting once again dulls Lebanese peace hope

BEIRUT, Aug. 27, (Agencies). — Fierce dawn fighting on two fronts today cast a shadow over the success of Arab League efforts to end Lebanon's civil war. Rival radio stations reported heavy clashes in the main battle zones of the Lebanese capital as well as the northern port of Tripoli, an isolated leftist stronghold surrounded by rightwing allied forces. The Beirut fighting subsided later in the day, but shortly before

several heavy-calibre shells crashed into the commercial district, reduced to a field of ruins by months of merciless combat. Leftwing fighters in the area reported a number of prolonged engagements with rightists in the adjacent port area.

In the populous leftist-held suburb of Shiyah, residents said part of the district had come under mortar attack early today. There were no details on casualties.

The Arab League's special envoy to Lebanon, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, today discussed his peace plan with rightwing leaders Camille Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel, whose militias make up the bulk of the rightist military force.

According to local press reports, Dr. Al Kholi's plan provides for the disengagement of forces and yet another ceasefire — it would be the 55th in 16 months of war — as a first step towards peace.

The radio station of Mr. Gemayel's Phalangist Party said today Lebanon's rightwing leaders would meet again next Wednesday after studying the league plan. Dr. Al Kholi discussed it with leftist officials earlier this week.

The radio quoted Mr. Gemayel as saying after the meeting that peace efforts could not succeed unless there was an advance pledge for withdrawal by what he termed "the aggressors."

He reiterated the rightwing view that the Lebanese war was caused by a leftwing minority and Palestinian commandos attempting to seize power by force of arms. "It is the Palestinians who are occupying our territory..." he said.

At a press conference here, leftwing leader Kamal Junblatt said today the leftist-Palestinian alliance had evidence that the rightists were planning fresh attacks "as an extension of their policy aimed at liquidating nationalist (leftist) pockets in the areas under their terrorism and domination."

Mr. Gemayel, in an optimistic note, revealed that "experts have already begun to work out plans for the reconstruction of the country."

Positive contacts have been made with international companies, he said, concluding that peace can only be achieved in two ways: "either by the withdrawal of aggressors from the positions they occupy, whatever the form of that

been elected, in order to apply the president's policy. And that is why he suggested cutting the ground from under the feet of the opposition by going to the country suddenly in the autumn. The surprise would have played in favour of the majority.

Mr. Chirac considers the president has adopted a "suicide" stand. He therefore preferred to leave, not to support a strategy which he believes will lead to certain defeat for the majority in 1978.

This is the wager the two men have taken. It is obvious that the president of the republic needs to win his.

If, on the contrary, the union of the left wins hands down in 20 months time, Mr. Chirac could come forward as the man of the moment, the "saviour" who had "seen the light," warned of the danger, a strongman, foresighted and authoritative. In other words the leader capable of restoring the confidence of what would have become a liberal and Gaullist opposition to a leftwing majority.

Mr. Chirac cannot see socialist leader Francois Mitterrand deciding to abandon the joint programme, on which the left would have

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S. African police shoot over 800 in detention

PRETORIA, Aug. 27, (R) — South African police are holding more than 800 people as a result of the black violence which began in June, Justice Minister James Kruger said here today.

Seventy-seven of the detainees were being held without trial under the new and very controversial Internal Security Act providing for indefinite preventive detention, the minister told a press conference.

Others were being held in connection with various crimes, such as arson, looting and suspected political offences, Mr. Kruger said, but many were being detained simply because it was believed they might worsen the present situation. They would be released when the demonstrations ended, he added.

In Soweto, scene of three days of black-versus-black clashes this week, police reported today that the toll from the violence now stood at 35 Africans killed and more than 100 injured. But unofficial sources said at least 36 Africans had been killed in the African township and hundreds were injured. Most of the black townships were quiet today.

Brigadier D. J. Kriel, head of the "riot squad," said that of the 35

on the official death list, 11 were killed by police and the rest died from "stabbing and ulcers."

Mr. Kruger also said that 20 people had been killed in Soweto this week during a black re-against intimidation designed to enforce a strike by black workers.

Township residents, many of whom fled for their lives, armed Zulus and other tribes attacked them, have accused police of encouraging the tribalism. The minister denied that he instigated or acquiesced in black counter-attacks.

Picking his words carefully, Kruger said: "I think the backlash has proved to be a tant but peaceful inhabitants. Soweto that there are people are prepared to protect their property and their property."

"And I think this lesson is through to the rioters, too. In respect, of course, it had a strong effect on the whole situation."

Police had to be careful to allow reaction to develop "counter-rioting," he said, as thought they had succeeded.

Mr. Kruger said that access to police information, it was only Zulus who were involved in the backlash. He said Zulus up only 19 per cent of the tribes in the single men's whose residents led the action.

He also said he had no eye that the Zulu cultural and movement, Inkatha, was involved in the action.

He emphasised that there would be no abandonment of the tribal policy.

"There is no doubt about it, parate development remains declared."

"The position of the white is not negotiable. The white is just not expendable and the black man must accommodate white man in his thinking, reverse also applied, he said. Mr. Kruger denied that the wave of black violence was a dammental rejection of the government's race policies. He said resulted from extremist "black consciousness."

"It is a rejection of white in general," he said. "They (the black extremists) do not want to share South Africa. They just want to take it. This was not an emergency even a crisis, the minister said. "It's a tension situation."

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كذلك في الاصل

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Government's duty

Prime Minister Mudar Badran's presentation of his Government's policy statement earlier this week was appropriately addressed to the people of Jordan, who, he said, are the ultimate source of legislative authority in the land. In the temporary absence of a sitting parliament in Jordan, and within the context of the swirling pace of economic activity in the country, it is fitting that the new prime minister communicate directly to the Jordanian people his Government's stated commitment to see that the fruits of development are evenly distributed, and that the developmental process in an does not mushroom into a monster that indiscriminately piles upon the basic social requirements of the people it posed to serve.

Jordan is at a particularly clear crossroads these days. It has been able to draw up a five-year economic and social development plan that is well thought out and realistic, in terms of its priorities and the possibilities of its being fully implemented. Furthermore, there is a good mix in Jordan of enterprise initiative and incentive, and state involvement in economic policy and practice. Jordan does not find itself in a position of most states in the Arab World that rely heavily on state for the financial resources to implement development projects. The policy in Jordan has been that the state does those essential infrastructural facilities (roads, ports, electricity, power, education) that the private sector res to carry out its developmental deeds. The financial activities before the private sector have in large part success-prompted the development and growth of private industries and commerce, and the government has, also, in part, tried to keep up with the burgeoning needs of the country's private and commercial needs, such as telephones, electricity, public transportation or water. Where these services are obviously insufficient, the magnanimous and honest attributes the insufficiency to the unanticipated and unpressures of demand that have been exerted on those systems in Jordan, particularly in Amman, during the year.

The Government of Mr. Badran has accurately, and justly, one thinks, pinpointed the lurking danger in a process of economic growth that progressively feeds upon itself and amuck. This is the danger that faces most Arab states, as the region finds itself with needs that are monumental, in many cases, money in quantities sufficient to buy fulfillment of many of these material needs. If the Jordanian government that has just taken office can implement the provisions of the five-year plan and simultaneously see to it that the basic daily needs of the people of Jordan are satisfied in a reasonable manner, it shall have earned itself the accolades of the Arab people, for whom the tremendous challenges of steering un-maniacal economic and social development are not yet been fully met or mastered.

Jordan is in a special situation. It is small, endowed with a pool of indigenous skilled and educated labour, comparable within the local system of mixed public-private enterprise that has developed naturally over the past half a century, not at all deprived of the natural resources that are a fast, always steady, route to key foreign exchange earnings. It also had the time to plan ahead in terms of its economic social development, a luxury that has not always been afforded by the oil producers in the Arab World who are involved in their own dash for development.

The Government of Premier Badran has seen through the of the day-to-day bustle in Jordan, and has focussed on the heart of the developmental process that is the paramount concern of most of the people of the earth today. This is to ensure that a process of state-directed economic and social development remains socially and morally responsible to the of people it is supposed to serve. This means that it is ately more important to make sure that while a nation's airports and dams and fancy luxury apartments, it does not lose sight of the fact that many people who go to work each day, the lower and middle class workers who form the vital backbone of any nation's developmental aspirations, are being caught in a tighter and tighter financial squeeze that is quickly becoming intolerable. The squeeze is brought about by reactions - or inadequate reactions - to pressing abnormal circumstances. One thinks quickly of such a case example as the housing situation in Amman, where a mass of middle class people have suddenly found that a fully located home is beyond their reach. It is not necessary an example of "development" for Amman to boast that many furnished apartments that are available for rents of three hundred dinars a month. This may be considered an eerie form of development, but it is also an indication of the absurdities that can flourish within an economic system where the goals of the hour do not much transcend the chase for money.

Premier Badran pointed out in his policy statement that Government will tackle the problem of inflationary price rises, and would not hesitate to institute such measures as price subsidies and tax programmes to check the soaring price spiral that will inevitably smother a human being if it is not checked.

It is part of the challenge before the Government of Premier Badran: to make sure that the enthusiasm of private enterprise, combined with the ingrained laxity or bureaucratic inertia of the government, does not create in Jordan two separate worlds of rich and poor. This is a challenge - more than that, it is a responsibility that stems from the moral trust faith that the public places in the hands of the government and its public servants - that the Government of the land should keep in mind every hour of every day of its appointed term. It is also realistic and realisable, and consequently, that it is more pressing.

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Arab Press Commentary

The Al Rai and Al Shaab commentaries Friday revolved round the outcome of the meetings in Amman of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee for Coordination and Integration. Al Dustour however chose the Lebanese developments as the subject of its comment.

Al Rai says that Syrian-Jordanian relations have by-passed the stage of vociferous and passionate phraseology, and have since entered the stage of unity and detailed action, touching on the two countries' national stands and the lives of their citizens.

Al Rai goes on to say that the relationship between Syria and Jordan is self-evident. It needs no explanation or justification. Their bilateral actions, on all levels, were and still are based on the rejection of imperialist plots, which began earlier this century with the Sykes-Picot agreement. Jordan and Syria are trying to reassemble the divided portions of the homeland and reinvigorate the nation's life-blood.

"We are now discussing the unification of customs duties, taxes, joint industrial projects, high tension power link-ups, desert grazing pastures, dams and industrial raw materials. We are now discussing unified political action, not only foreign diplomatic coordination. We are discussing unified action by the information media concerning editors, announcers, films and books," the paper states.

It says the two brotherly countries are dealing with the depths of the problem that has been accruing for half a century, not in the fashion of ephemeral alliances, some of which did not last more than a few days...

Al Shaab quotes what the Jordanian minister of culture and information said the other day: that the Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee's meetings have proven anew that "we in the two brotherly countries are one people, who have the same outlook." The meetings also emphasised once more that the national vision of H.M. King Hussein and President Hafez Assad is a sound vision; every day brings new proof that the two leaders have outstripped all of us... in exploring the horizons of the future of the nation and in drawing conclusions as to what has to be done to ensure the best future for us and for the coming generations, Al Shaab says.

Discussing the latest Arab peace plan for Lebanon, Al Dustour thinks that because of the conglomeration of Lebanese events, it is impossible for one to predict what will be the outcome of the plan - which was initiated by Arab League envoy Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi - for ending the Lebanese tragedy.

At any rate, the paper continues, the plan deserves support and encouragement; and the leaders of all the rival factions, who were invited to meet and be briefed on the plan, would bear the full responsibility if they failed to take this opportunity to guide Lebanon nearer to the haven of peace. Even the other Arab sides will not be immune from responsibility if they try to hinder efforts to get all Lebanese parties to the dispute together; because if or when these parties meet, they might find out that a reasonable parity, although it comes late, is the only way of putting an end to their dilemma.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	588.0	594.0
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	130.0	131.6
German mark	131.2	134.6
Iraqi dinar	952.0	962.0
Syrian pound	81.5	81.9
Egyptian pound	485.0	500.0
Lebanese pound	104.5	106.2
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.0

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"Abu Aqaba" is back to help relieve congestion at the port he built

by Lina Gress
 Special to the Jordan Times

The planner and organiser of the deep-water Aqaba port, civil engineer Bohdan Nagorski, nicknamed "Abu Aqaba" (Father of Aqaba), is back in Jordan on a private visit.

In 1952, as a U.N. expert for developing the port of Aqaba, Mr. Nagorski conducted a feasibility study on the controversial question of whether or not a deep-sea port should be built in Aqaba.

A United Nations technical committee had previously visited Jordan in 1952 and had decided that Aqaba had no future and that Beirut is the only proper port for Jordan.

In contradistinction to the above findings, Mr. Nagorski advised the ministry of economy that a modern port must be constructed in Aqaba if Jordan is to become economically and politically independent. He predicted a prosperous future for such a port. Later on, the port was actually recognised as the most modern and efficient port in the Middle East.

With the conviction that Jordan must have its own access to the sea, Mr. Nagorski selected the site for the port, and detailed plans were prepared for the most modern of port facilities for general cargo shipping and for phosphate export.

At the same time, Mr. Nagorski helped the government to establish an autonomous port authority, hire competent personnel, and organise port operations in Aqaba.

As a first step, a lighterage berth was built in 1953, and commercial traffic started to come to Aqaba, while previously only military supplies were imported into a primitive basin.

The deep-water port in Aqaba was inaugurated in 1959. It has won Mr. Nagorski an international reputation and has made him the recipient of the first-class medal of Jordan's Order of Independence.

In 1967, Mr. Nagorski was asked to return to Jordan and prepare plans for the establishment of a free zone at Aqaba.

Mr. Nagorski's challenging occupation of creating new ports

Sweden makes special contribution to UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Sir John Rennie, expressed his warm appreciation of this generous response to UNRWA's needs made at a time when the agency is facing the most serious financial crisis of its history.

After this pledge and others made recently have been taken into consideration, the agency still faces a deficit of more than \$27 million in order to maintain its essential services to the refugees this year. The crisis was the subject at appeals made to member states of the United Nations in June by the Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.



Congestion at Aqaba port. (JT photo by Omar Jawad).

and improving existing ones, coupled with his great sympathy for Jordan brought him back again this year to Jordan and to Aqaba in the capacity of a private consultant for Jordanian and American shipping companies.

During his present visit, Mr. Nagorski is to assist in reducing the difficulties connected with the congestion at Aqaba port, where 40 to 50 ships are waiting at the moment to be unloaded.

Mr. Nagorski said that the congestion at Aqaba port, caused among other reasons by the Lebanese crisis, is less severe than in other ports of the area, such as at Jeddah, Dammam, Basra, or Khorranshaar in Iran.

Optimistically, Mr. Nagorski added that with the extension of the port facilities, once the construction of additional deep-water berths for general cargo is completed, the situation at the port will be radically improved. Furthermore, with the improvement of work-productivity and with the cooperation of private importers

What's Going On

A slide lecture on "Ancient Carthage and Phoenician Expansion," will be given by former acting director of the Carthage Research Institute.

7:00 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	8.30 Arabic series
5.00 Quran	9.30 Reportage
5.05 Religious talk	
5.25 Cartoons	
5.50 Ramadan riddle	
6.00 Arabic series	
6.30 Religious programme	
8.00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3:	
7.30 Survival	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9.00 Aqaba	8.20 Muscat, Doha
8.00 Jeddah	8.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
9.30 Damascus, Aleppo	8.40 Kuwait
10.00 Cairo	8.40 Aqaba
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	8.45 Karachi, Dubai
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	8.50 Tehran
	9.25 Dhamran, Baghdad
11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.00 London	11.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.15 Kuwait (KAC)	11.35 Riyadh (SAA)
12.30 Paris	15.00 Aleppo, Damascus
13.30 Jeddah (SAA)	16.45 Cairo
18.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	17.25 Frankfurt
18.30 Abu Dhabi	19.50 London (BA)
20.00 Cairo	1.00 Abu Dhabi
	2.30 Cairo

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 120-150
Apples (starken): 120-150
Apples (local): 90-110
Bell pepper: 80-100
Bananas: 170-200
Cauliflower: 140-180
Cabbages: 70-100
Carrots: 50-70
Cucumbers (small): 140-180
Cucumbers (large): 50-80
Eggplant (small): 50-70
Eggplant (large): 40-60
Figs: 140-180
Green beans: 150-180
Garlic (dry) (large): 100-130
Grapes (green): 80-120
Grapes (black): 60-100
Hot pepper: 170-200
Lemon (yellow): 170-200
Lemon (green): 100-140
Marrow (small): 140-170
Marrow (regular): 70-90
Muskmelon: 80-120
Orange: 70-100
Onion (dry) imported: 90-110
Onion (white): 40-65
Okra (red): 120-160
Okra (green): 200-240
Potatoes (local): 120-150
Peaches (large): 200-260
Pears (large): 200-250
Pears (small): 100-140
Tomatoes: 70-90
Spinach: 50-80
String beans: 100-120
Water melon (large): 70
Water melon (small): 40
Wild cucumbers: 60-80

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Newsreel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part I)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine
2.30 Doctor at large
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Special feature
5.50 Pop session (Part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Pop music U.S.A.
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Newsreel
7.30 Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Hamed Khairy: (25556)
Dr. Ramzi Mazawi: (25309)
Pharmacies:
Omar: (42737)
Hindi: (24422)
Nuzha: (30237)
Taxis:
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Jimmy Carter: power mad for office or honest and efficient?

This fourth of five articles about Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, by the Christian Science Monitor's Southern bureau chief, contrasts views of Carter opponents and defenders.

By John Dillin
ATLANTA, GEORGIA (CSM). — "I think Jimmy Carter wants to be president more than any other person I've ever known. And that is just terrifying."

The speaker was Julian Bond, the witty, urbane black legislator from Atlanta. He has watched Mr. Carter rocket from an obscure governor/peanut farmer to the Democratic nominee for president—and he finds it troubling.

Senator Bond stands among a dwindling number of Democrats who have resisted jumping aboard the Dixieland bandwagon of Carter & Co. He says he'll probably vote for Mr. Carter, but it'll be a no-hum experience.

Other holdouts include such people as arch-foe Lester Maddox and disillusioned speechwriter Robert Shrum. Former state auditor Ernest B. Davis also had resisted the Carter smile.

Although their comments have to be carefully weighed, both friends and foes of Mr. Carter offer insights on the character of the man from Plains, who in a few months may be elected president of the United States.

Lester Maddox, symbol of Georgia segregation, was scurrying around his new Pickrick Restaurant on Roswell Road north of Atlanta when a reporter cornered him recently. During evening hours the Pickrick is crowded with patrons enjoying fried chicken, potato patties, fried okra and pecan pie.

"I think Carter will be far to the left of Kennedy and Johnson and Roosevelt," Mr. Maddox said. "I think he's to the left of McGovern, too."

Mr. Carter will probably be elected, says Mr. Maddox, though the restaurateur says he'll support President Ford.

"Carter has already made his

tory," he says. "And he'll probably do a lot of good things.... It looks like he may even have a mandate...."

"I wish I could support him. I know him real well.... But of all the people I've ever known... he's the most totally dishonest person I've ever met."

"He says he saved Georgia taxpayers \$ 50 million through reorganization, and the state budget jumped \$ 343 million the first year under reorganization, more than three previous years combined."

"He says he cut administrative costs 50 per cent in state government... and the administrative costs actually went up about 70 per cent."

"The number of employees when he left office drawing over \$ 20,000 annually had increased more than three times during his administration."

"He said he cut out departments in state government, but none have been cut out. Even now they haven't been cut out; some have been put in an umbrella organization."

Mr. Maddox also objects to the Carter philosophy of government. "He's very capable, very able, very energetic. (But) he believes that government belongs to whoever gets elected."

Among the "radical" things Mr. Maddox says a Carter government would impose:

— National health care. (Mr. Carter has said he favours a mandatory system.)

— Handgun control. (Mr. Carter supports registration of handguns and a ban on sale of cheap handguns.)

— Defence cuts. (Mr. Carter would prune \$ 5 billion to \$ 8 billion by reducing overseas commitments and waste.)

On top of health care and other new spending, Mr. Carter promises

es "a balanced budget." "That's living in a dream world," says Mr. Maddox. "It's not true, but it sounds good to voters who don't stop to think."

From the Pickrick, it's a 30-minute drive to South Atlanta. Senator Bond has an office there in the basement of an apartment building owned by his mother. He supported Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona for president.

"Some say that a Carter presidency would be economically advantageous to Georgia," he says. "I'm not so sure. I don't think Carter is the kind of guy who's going to dump a lot of federal dough into Georgia because he's from Georgia."

"In fact, I think he's so self-righteous that he would avoid doing that. He would put it all into New Hampshire, and we'll be left here holding the bag."

While former Governor Maddox springs out of the conservative tide of U.S. politics, Senator Bond is a super-liberal. He'd like to see the government own and run things like Georgia Power Company.

A common joke this year in Georgia has been: "If Lester's against him, and so is Julian, Jimmy must be doing something right!"

"The frightening thing about Carter's campaign to date is that he did it without people like me," says Mr. Bond. "And having come this far, he's free to go the rest of the way."

The greatest worry the Senator has about Mr. Carter is his great desire to win.

"I remember reading... a conversation with Andy Young (a black Atlanta congressman who was an early Carter supporter) that the only hesitation he had about Carter was his enormous desire to be president. That bothers me a great deal."

"Also, the way he wraps himself in the flag—these things do not hurt me, they hurt the country. That's Nixonian."

"I don't think he has any pre-disposition to do anything like Nixon did in Watergate. He's a completely straight-forward and honest guy. But he is self-righteous. He's never wrong."

Another flaw:

"He's a tremendous exaggerator. He calls himself a nuclear physicist, and he isn't. He overestimates what reorganization did for Georgia; and the guy in whose opinion I put the greatest trust, (former state auditor) Ernie Davis, says that it actually cost us money...."

"It's difficult to say Carter lies because he says: 'Well, you know what I mean.'"

The Ernie Davis that Senator Bond mentioned has wide respect on Georgia's Capitol Hill, but he became an opponent of Mr. Carter during the reorganization drive.

The focal point of Mr. Carter's reorganization effort was the newly created Department of Human Resources. It combined health, welfare, and other agencies into one unit, and now employs over half the state's employees.

Mr. Davis charges it was put together with "a reckless disregard for any reasonable concern for benefits or results."

The new governor, George Busbee, inherited "one hellacious mess," says Mr. Davis. "Even with the sincere concern that Busbee has, I told him I didn't know how to straighten the mess out."

"You can't go back to the old way. The old ways and systems have been completely destroyed. Every person with a fiscal background was fired or put out to pasture."

The Carter concept requires top-notch administrators, says Mr. Davis. With the old system—with 300 agencies—no one agency head had too much responsibility. Most could be of only moderate ability.

Now the departments are massive, and the question is: "Where do you find the guys to sail those tall ships?"

A different kind of criticism came from Robert Shrum, who worked for nine days as a Carter speech writer. He charges behind-

the-scenes cynicism and deception.

In a "dairy" of his days in the campaign, Mr. Shrum takes note of numerous instances where he charges Mr. Carter and his staff with being deceptive or calculating.

Reorganization for example. He once asked Carter aide Jody Powell about the dollar savings they claim for reorganization. He quotes Mr. Powell saying:

"We say \$ 50 million, but no one really knows how much it saved or cost. It depends on how you calculate it."

A top Carter aide, after reading the Shrum charges, growls: "Shrum's article was a lot of bunk!"

The Maddox, Bond, Davis, and Shrum views, of course, are just one side of the story. Scores of people who have worked closely with Mr. Carter sing his praise, though many concede he is difficult to fathom.

Attorney General Arthur K. Bolton of Georgia says: "Jimmy Carter was probably the smartest governor I've known in over a quarter century. He had depth; he's well-read; he's superbly intelligent; he speaks Spanish."

"He worked harder at being governor than any governor I have ever known. He was totally dedicated...."

"The greatest thing he did, so far as I'm concerned, was towards the appointment of fine judges. He even appointed some who supported his opponents."

"I've never known another man to appoint someone to Georgia's highest judicial post when that man had signed a petition for his opponent."

Some other comments: Former Gov. John West of South Carolina: "We were companion governors, and worked closely together. I found him most cooperative, a very tough-minded but fair individual."

"As governor he told over and over and over a joke which he had honed down pretty well. It was about a little guy who walked into a bar and there was this big burly drunk sitting there.... It was one he could get a big laugh out of. But he didn't spend a lot of time worrying about his speaking technique, which would be your personable, affable after-dinner type."

A state senator: "Carter isn't overly burdened with a sense of humour."

Family friend P. J. Wise: "When Jimmy sets his mind to do something, he's hard to stop... un-



Julian Bond: Carter wants to be president more than any other

en: "I think Carter has better than average judgment. I'm not sure he would have the political judgment that FDR (President Franklin D. Roosevelt) had because he hasn't had the political training FDR had...."

"I consider honesty to be an absolute term, and I consider him to be honest. I don't consider him to be devious."

Duane Riner, former member of Governor Carter's staff: "He has a very dry, very dry sense of humour. He isn't given to joking. He does sort of struggle with humour."

"As governor he told over and over and over a joke which he had honed down pretty well. It was about a little guy who walked into a bar and there was this big burly drunk sitting there.... It was one he could get a big laugh out of. But he didn't spend a lot of time worrying about his speaking technique, which would be your personable, affable after-dinner type."

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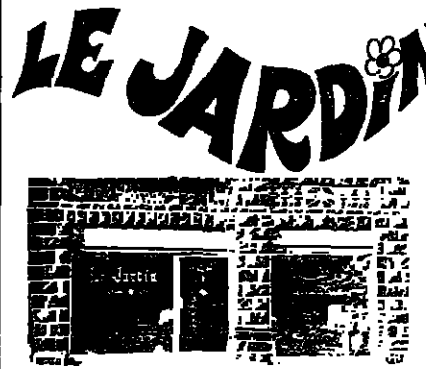
Family friend P. J. Wise: "When Jimmy sets his mind to do something, he's hard to stop... un-

[Continued on page 2]

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When all becomes known

Prince Bernhard's achievements turn sour

AGUE, Aug. 27 (R). — Bernhard of the Netherlands, many ways the epitome of dash and debonair aristocracy, has changed the face of Dutch monarchy as well as its image.

husband of Queen Juliana, he was to be eyed as a hard-free-wheeling prince—a prince—apparently by the nation, and politicians—boom—in a way no one could

leading the wartime Ge- resistance movement, the -born prince switched his acclaimed talents as a tactician and organiser to ing Holland's trade and / at home and especially at a time of postwar eco- depression.

became known as "the cro- of Dutch industry" and plauded by government liament as a boom to Hol- expanding industry by se- w markets overseas and, helping reduce big un- ent at home.

as often sent expressly by ent on what were official- bled as "economic good- sions" aimed at promot- ch industry.

He normally briefed the cabinet on his return about deals he clinched or helped to set up, particularly in Latin America.

A quarter of a century later, details of these deals leaked and added to the scandal already brewing over allegations that he took \$1,100,000 in bribes from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to promote company sales.

One of these involved payments by a Dutch railway engineering company of more than 30 million guilders (about six million sterling) as bribes to unnamed Argentinian officials to secure a huge order for rolling stock in the early 1950s.

The Dutch government has admitted the payments were made with ministerial approval.

The deal was concluded after Prince Bernhard discussed the matter with President Juan Peron and bestowed on his wife, Evita, the Grand Cross of the order of Orange-Nassau, one of Holland's highest orders.

The Argentine government denounced the Dutch government's statement as a lying attempt to besmirch the memory of the late President Peron. But the damage was done to Prince Bernhard and the royal house of Orange, virtu-

ally synonymous with patriotism for Dutchmen.

Prince Bernhard was born on June 29, 1911, a prince by birth into the Dornier ruling family of the little state of Lippe, between Westphalia and Brunswick.

After studying law in the universities of Lausanne, Munich, and Berlin—he graduated from Berlin in 1934—he joined the I.G. Farben chemical works.

He met his wife-to-be at the 1936 winter Olympic games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The prince renounced his German nationality and they married the following year in a wedding. Hitler was to say, represented an alliance between Holland and Germany.

When Germany invaded Holland in May, 1940, the prince manned a machine-gun on the roof of the royal palace to fire at enemy aircraft and paratroops landing nearby.

When the royal family moved to England during the war, Prince Bernhard was liaison officer between Dutch and British forces and, after the invasion of Europe, helped direct Dutch resistance activities.

General Dwight Eisenhower, supreme commander of allied forces, presented him with the Bronze Star in 1945 for contributing "immeasurably to the creation of the resistance organisation in the Netherlands."



Charles Kirbo: Carter has common goals that are good and compassionate.

Kissinger argues for missile sale to Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (R). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today presented to senators the administration's arguments for a massive missile sale to Saudi Arabia that some members of Congress fear could upset the Middle East military balance.

The administration had been earlier reported ready to propose selling 2,000 Sidewinder interceptor missiles to the Saudis but informed sources said today that Dr. Kissinger presented arguments for the sale of 1,000 missiles.

The proposed sale was discussed at a closed meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Meeting reporters afterwards, Dr. Kissinger declined to go into figures, saying that he and the senators had avoided haggling about numbers.

Informed sources said Dr. Kissinger argued in terms of diplomatic rather than military requirements. They said some senators wanted the figure cut to 500 missiles and that Senator Jacob Javits (Republican, New York) had urged further negotiations on the issue.

Carter: power mad or honest in office

[Continued from page 3] Jack Watson, an Atlanta attorney: "The last time state government was reorganised here was in 1932 when Richard Russell was elected governor for a two-year term. So for almost 40 years the executive branch grew topsy-turvy."

"Carter, because of the force of his leadership, and dedication, and single-mindedness, and forcefulness, hammered out reorganisation—he cleaned out the stables."

Richard Cobb, Georgia State Office of Planning and Budget: "Reorganisation was worth the effort even if it never saved a nickel... Carter reduced the rate of growth."

Mr. Carter probably will remain a controversial figure in his home state right up to the November election—and beyond. Outside his home state, few people know him well, though all that would change rapidly if he makes it to the White House.

As a columnist for the Atlanta Constitution put it: "After four years, they'll know Carter."

Next: What kind of president would Jimmy Carter be?

Miki's Diet support makes him a difficult target

TOKYO, Aug. 27, (AFP). — One complicating factor is that while Mr. Tanaka is accused of having abused his authority, there is no precedent.

Disowned by more than two-thirds of the M.P.s in his ruling Liberal Democrat Party (LDP) and under attack from his two rivals ready to take over from him, Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda, and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Mr. Miki is putting up a strong defence that is far from desperate.

On his side, he has public opinion and the press according to which Mr. Miki's enemies, having failed to oust him before the truth about the Lockheed scandal burst into the open, are now trying to bring about his downfall in order to punish him for having permitted the arrest of his predecessor Kakuei Tanaka.

So what is this mysterious strength that has kept Mr. Miki, a relatively weak politician, in office? It is the fact that the LDP and the opposition have almost an equal number of seats in parliament, 127 for the LDP against 125 for the opposition: without the support of Mr. Miki's faction, his successor would be unable to govern.

Mr. Miki could even set up a new party which could be joined by liberal members of the opposition parties.

Many M.P.s in the LDP have accused Mr. Miki of having acted without obtaining a consensus of the party, but the general feeling within the LDP is that it would have been best to cover up the Lockheed scandal.

This affair of bribery and corruption is far from finished.

The trial of Mr. Tanaka, who is charged with having received five million yen (\$1.7 million) from the Marubeni Export-Import company, could drag on for five years if the former premier decides to take it right up to the supreme court.

If he is acquitted he will be 63 years old.

One of the priorities is to define the authority of the prime minister and then decide whether the choice of a type of aircraft by a private company has any connection with his office. If the decision is negative, then the "bribe" will be regarded as a political donation.

After unsuccessful tete-a-tetes between Mr. Miki, Mr. Fukuda, and Mr. Ohira, LDP officials are seeking a compromise.

The prime minister's enemies appear to be in the same state of mind as the polite demonstrators who, during President Ford's visit to Tokyo in 1974 waved placards stating: "Go home, as soon as possible".

Biggest U.S. trade deficit in two years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, (R). — The United States had its biggest monthly trade deficit for nearly two years in July because of increasing demand for imported oil, the commerce department reported yesterday.

Imports exceeded exports by \$827.1 million, the largest monthly deficit since August 1974 and sharply higher than the \$377.3 million shortfall in June.

With trade in six of the last seven months showing a deficit, the balance has swung from a record surplus of more than \$11,000 million in 1975 to a deficit of about \$1,900 million in the first seven months of this year.

In that time the dollar value of petroleum imports has risen 25 per cent, partly because of increased demand as the economy picks and partly because of price rises.

The commerce department said that the U.S. would have a deficit of about \$3,200 million in its trade account this year if the present trend continued.

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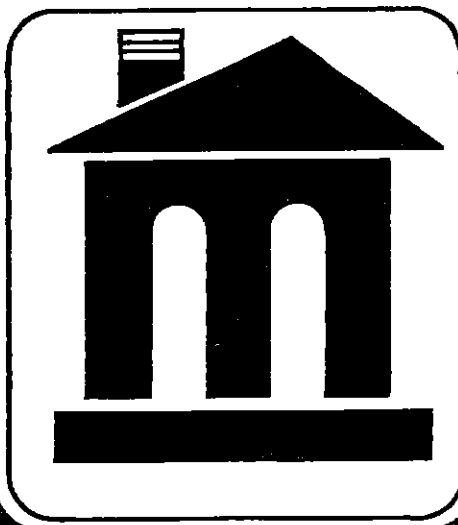
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Israel's El Al announces loss of £1.3m

TEL AVIV, Aug. 27, (R). — The Israeli airline El Al yesterday announced a loss of 19 million Israeli pounds (about £1,310,000) in the past year—its first loss in 16 years.

In its annual report yesterday, the company ascribed the loss to a three-week strike by maintenance technicians, pay increases, and local tax reforms.

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Researchers envisage eventual commercial availability of artificial organs

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP). — Eyes to help the blind see, ears to help the deaf hear, arms to let the maimed work.

A group of scientists at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City is reporting success in creating artificial organs so people are not left crippled, impaired or dead.

Now in the forefront of artificial organs research, the Utah scientists have devised a metal and plastic artificial kidney small enough to fit into a handbag. They have made artificial eyes and ears of computers and electrodes that are attached to a patient's brain.

Recently they killed a Holstein calf that had lived 122 days on an artificial heart, an air-driven aluminum and polyurethane pump about the size of a large grapefruit.

It was longer than any creature had lived on an artificial, implanted heart, although a month later researchers in Cleveland reported that a calf with an artificial heart had remained alive past the 122 day mark. The experiment here was ended after scientists discovered that a valve had failed.

Dr. Willem Kolff, 67, a pioneer in developing the artificial kidney machine, started Utah's Artificial Organs Division nine years ago.

Scientists there have also developed a major artificial eye programme and one of the leading ear projects. An assistant calls Dr. Kolff an "incredible source of energy."

The Utah scientists point out that marketable artificial organs may be far in the future and that some may never be satisfactorily produced. But there is optimism.

Kolff says, "I will be disappointed if the heart is not ready for clinical use in three years. Three years ago I said the same thing."

Success may be only a year or two away for wearable artificial kidney. Artificial organs have clear advantages over transplanted ones, which are subjected to limited supply and to body rejection.

"Some 800,000 people died last year from heart disease and, although I don't want to suggest an artificial heart could have saved all of them, it could have helped some," says Dr. Donald B. Olsen, a University of Utah researcher.

The university has received letters from people afflicted with heart disease who say they are willing now to act as guinea pigs.

Research advances reported by the division in recent months include:

— A scientist in the university's Department of Engineering has constructed a motor-driven arm based on invention of an unusual artificial muscle. He claims the arm, constructed of aluminum and guided by electrodes placed about the shoulder, can do 95 per cent of a normal human's lifting tasks.

— A 33-year-old man blind for a decade now "sees" Braille through use of a computer plugged directly into his brain. Utah researchers say it may be possible to develop a miniature computer in the frame of a pair of glasses and attach it to a tiny eye-socket camera, giving sight to some of the 500,000 legally blind people in the U.S.

— Advances towards hearing for the completely deaf have reached the point where a 62-year-old man, deaf from birth is hearing sounds through use of electrodes implanted in his inner ear and connected to a computer. The computer stimulates the inner ear to "hear" sounds at different pitches. So far the stimulations are not complex enough to be used for words.

Kolff's team of 100 scientists has ignored cosmetic devices like artificial breasts or replacements for diseased facial bones.

Kolff, who began experimenting with artificial kidneys in his native Holland during World War II, moved to the United States in 1950. In 1967, he was lured to the University of Utah with promises he would have a free hand developing an artificial organs centre.

Of current projects, Kolff says he is most impressed with progress towards an artificial eye. Since last summer, scientists have been running experiments with a man who has electrodes implanted on the part of his brain that controls vision.

The man saw spots of light last August, his first sight since losing his vision in a gunshot accident 10 years ago.

"When the patient is given a TV camera in his hand, he can scan a blackboard, and he can tell you whether a heavy white line on that blackboard is vertical or horizontal," says Kolff. "Although the present form of the brain stimulation is not of practical use to the patient, the theory behind it leaves no doubt that it can be made into a practical device."

The "Utah Arm," invented by Stephen Jacobsen, is based on an artificial muscle that Jacobsen designed while still a student. The "muscle" is a series of small metal rings joined by many tough fibres. When the fibres are twisted, the rings pull together and the muscle shortens.

Jacobsen had connected the muscle to a small battery-powered motor. Electrodes placed about a person's shoulder activate the motor.

The motor and muscle are placed in a mental-framed arm that swings freely below the elbow like a natural limb. Jacobsen says it is more flexible than other artificial arms. It weighs two to three pounds, compared with a man's natural arm of about seven pounds.

A wearable artificial kidney, the size of a large book, was also developed by Jacobsen's staff. It is a refinement of a process used for years in large kidney machines. The wearable kidney cleanses the blood of impurities that ailing kidneys cannot remove. It does this by filtering blood through charcoal as part of the cleansing process. Kolff estimates a wearable kidney might cost \$1,500 plus maintenance costs. It costs \$12,000 annually to have a conventional kidney dialysis machine at home.

The Utah scientists have tried their artificial hearts only on calves. In addition to the air-driven model, they have placed in calves an electrically driven heart, which they hope eventually to power with nuclear capsules.

Dr. Olsen says that the air-driven heart—called a Jarvik for Robert Jarvik, the Utah medical student who invented it—"could be implanted in man now." The cost would be \$3,000 for the heart and \$3,000 for implant surgery.

But an air hose would tether the patient permanently to an air pump. Scientists estimate that the nuclear heart is at least a couple of years away. It would be powered by a long-lasting nuclear fuel placed in a container the size of an egg implanted near the abdomen.



A realistic enactment of the procedure on the bridge of any ship plying the world's waterways is taking place in two small buildings in the middle of a field in southern Britain. It is the Decca Ship Simulator recently introduced for the training of bridge teams. The only one in the world to simulate 'other ships,' it can provide exercises in anti-collision, navigation, pilotage and ship handling for any vessel between 500 and 500,000 tonnes. The manoeuvring behaviour is governed by a computer mathematical model which may be programmed to simulate real or artificial exercise areas that can be changed in minutes.



RESEARCH BECOMES REALITY — Arlene Jeffs is shown with the portable artificial kidney developed by the Artificial Organs Division of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City. The Utah scientists are now in the forefront of research in this field, point out that the testing of artificial organs is still in the future—but they're optimistic. Commercial production of the kidney is scheduled for within a year.

Tonight's T.V. Feature

MOVIE OF THE WEEK

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Cast: Dirk Bogarde, Capucine, Genevieve Page
The story of Europe's most brilliant virtuoso at 28, Franz Liszt, his love affairs and his immortal music.

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BRAIN VERSUS BRAWL

Commander and his men place a bomb in enemy camp but are obliged to defuse it to avoid fire.

OUT AND ABOUT

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

LOS AMIGOS

Jebel L'weibdeh — Opposite the French Institute. — Restaurant, Cafeteria & snack bar. Specialist in delicious snacks. Pleasant atmosphere & music.

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ACROSS

- Access
- Downpour
- Color green
- Printing mistakes
- Discussion group
- Whipped
- Summer on the Seine
- Flightless birds
- Swiss canton
- Apprehensive
- Cupid

DOWN

- Curlycue
- Anoint
- Including
- Sunder
- Jokerster
- Toward the stern
- Bring about
- Exist
- One who annuls
- Of highest rank
- Expel
- Units of force
- Fender bump
- Winged
- Roadside restaurant
- Poetic contraction
- Of a subclass of fishes
- Puzzle
- Son of Zeus
- Man's name
- Inherent character
- Solid alcohol
- Expand
- Herbaceous plant
- Rodent genus
- Publish
- Football linemen
- Attached
- Challenge
- Crease again
- Messy
- Diving bird
- Components
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- Standing
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- Greek tetrachord
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Waldheim says S. African Namibia plan insufficient

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Aug. 27, (AFP). — South Africa's proposals concerning the future of a (Southwest Africa) "fall short of the essential conditions stipulated by the United Nations," Secretary General Waldheim said today.

He did not therefore constitute an adequate response to the situation," he stated. "South Africa must abandon its approach and recognise the essential conditions stipulated by the United Nations. It is indispensable for resolution of the matter to the satisfaction of the people of Namibia and the international community."

Waldheim's statement was the U.N.'s Council for Namibia, Secretary-General for the first time.

The statement recalled that the essential conditions stipulated by the U.N. were:

That South African administration of Namibia was illegal, and must end.

The U.N. will not accept or endorse any South African compromise of the territorial integrity of Namibia, such as setting up of homelands.

Free vote of self-determination requires abrogation of the U.N. Charter and the right of return.

Constitutional dispositions

Big Ben back in action

LONDON, Aug. 27, (AFP). — Big Ben boomed out midday, going back into action for the first time since it was closed on August 5.

It was the longest time the clock had been out of action it was constructed 117 ago.

Turkey grants oil exploration rights in Aegean

ANKARA, Aug. 27, (R). — Turkey today granted the Shell company oil exploration rights in its Aegean territorial waters, but a company spokesman said the search area was away from parts of the sea disputed by Turkey and Greece.

The spokesman said the exploration licences had nothing to do with the international waters where the two countries are locked in a dispute over seabed rights.

The licences are the first granted by Ankara to an outside company for Aegean oil exploration. All previous work has been done by the state-owned Turkish Petroleum.

A company statement said little was known of the 760,000 acre prospecting area, where seismic surveys are planned to begin by the end of the year.

The area stretches from the Gulf of Edermit, south to the Gulf of Kermeand, and runs between the Turkish coast and the nearby Greek island of Lesbos. Turkish Prime Minister expressed his support for direct negotiations with Greece over their dispute, but said the usefulness of talks would depend on good preparation.



ARRIVING AT PALACE — Prince Bernhard and Queen Juliana (whose face is partly hidden by a pet dog) of the Netherlands, arrive at the Royal Palace at The Hague Thursday afternoon. (AP wirephoto).

Dutch press lauds queen's devotion to duty

THE HAGUE, Aug. 27, (R). — Sympathy seemed to be building up in Holland today for Queen Juliana as the Dutch people tried to absorb the major shock of the condemnation of her husband's role in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

Admiration was expressed for the decision of the 67-year-old Queen not to abdicate despite the devastating report by an inquiry commission on Prince Bernhard's business activities.

Prince Bernhard's achievements turn sour — p. 4

The Dutch press hailed with great relief her decision to stay on and accept the far-reaching rebuke to her husband. Leading newspapers said Queen Juliana would remain as monarch at least for the foreseeable future, despite the severe damage caused to the royal House of Orange by the report, made public last night.

Still-stunned parliamentarians held private meetings of their parties to prepare for an emergency debate next Monday on the report, which death with allegations that at the 65-year-old prince consort took more than a million dollars from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to promote company sales.

Prime Minister Joop den Uyl told the nation yesterday that Prince Bernhard had harmed the interests of the state and shown himself "open to dishonourable favours and offers."

The prince agreed to resign as inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces — a post he had held for 30 years — and to relinquish all his other numerous military and business positions.

The Amsterdam newspaper De Telegraaf said today that the Queen had put justice and the interests of the Netherlands above her own private life.

"Her attitude deserves the deepest respect," the paper said.

"Yet again, she is giving stature to the ruling House of Orange to which the Dutch people continue, and will continue, to feel so closely attached."

All the principal political parties are likely to steer clear of any major controversy which would further damage the royal family when the report is debated in parliament on Monday.

Parliamentary leaders of the five parties in the centre-left coalition government, along with the main opposition leaders, have praised the government's honesty in publishing the whole inquiry report, even at the risk of causing a constitutional crisis.

They all said that a system of constitutional monarchy was the best political safeguard in Holland.

Only the tiny anti-monarchist Pacifist Socialist Party (PSP), with two seats in the 150-man lower house, and one other leftwing parliamentarian have called for criminal proceedings against the prince. The prime minister ruled out such a step yesterday.

Bookshops in most major Dutch cities said the report, a highly complex 230-page document, seemed to be turning into a best-seller.

Queen Juliana, who commands immense respect and affection among most of the Dutch, was faced with the constitutional dilemma of either accepting the government's tough public criticism of her husband or abdicating in favour of her daughter, Crown Princess Beatrix, 38.

As reigning head of state, Queen Juliana has to endorse the cabinet's major decisions or else step down.

The inquiry team, headed by an eminent Dutch Judge, failed to establish whether the prince actually received payoffs from Lockheed. But it gave detailed documentary evidence to support its conclusions that he had been involved in completely unacceptable business dealings.

U.S., N. Koreans set meet to discuss DMZ, clash

SEOUL, Aug. 27, (R). — The American-led United Nations command said it would meet North Korea tomorrow at the armistice village of Panmunjom to discuss last week's clash in which two U.S. officers were killed.

The Americans had requested a meeting today, but said it had agreed to a North Korean proposal for a 24-hour delay until 0800GMT tomorrow.

The command is expected to reply to a North Korean proposal made at a commission meeting last Wednesday that the Panmunjom joint security area, where two officers were killed by North Koreans, be divided to keep personnel from the two sides apart.

At present, both sides are allowed free movement in the area. The command is also expected to press North Korea for a response to its demand that the guards responsible for the killings be punished.

North Korean senior armistice delegate Major General Han Ju-Kyong ignored this demand last Wednesday.

Refugees report clashes between MPLA and UNITA in Angola

WINDHOEK, Namibia, Aug. 27, (AFP). — Clashes between Angolan (MPLA) troops led by Cubans and UNITA guerrillas in southern Angola have been reported by Angolan refugees who crossed into northern Namibia last night, sources at Rundu, the capital of the Kavango homeland said today.

According to the sources sounds of explosions and shots could be heard from across the Angolan border, on Thursday, and large aircraft apparently landing troops and supplies on Angolan soil near the Namibian border, could be observed from Kavango on Friday.

The sources said that the 700 refugees who crossed the Angolan border last night were mostly blacks. They were put up in an existing refugee camp which houses now approximately 2,000 people from Angola, most of whom arrived in Kavango several months ago.

Earlier reports from Rundu said that MPLA troops reinforced by Cubans allegedly struck at various places in the extreme south of Angola in an operation apparently aimed at wiping out strongholds

Rain at last in London!

LONDON, Aug. 27, (AFP). — Londoners greeted a little light rain today with the kind of excitement usually reserved for heatwaves.

As it began, albeit spottily in some districts after 38 days of unprecedented drought, people began phoning radio stations and newspapers to report the phenomenon.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Shares lacked interest and drifted lower ahead of the bank holiday, dealers said. The F.T. index closed 4.3 down at 352.0, the new low for the year.

Government stocks met small interest on yield considerations and loans gained up to 1/4 point while shorts were around 1/2, dealers added. Leading equities had falls ranging to around 1/2.

Shares retreated following the fall on Wall Street yesterday and the 7p while Shell eased 9p. Banks were irregularly lower to 3p.

Mining shares were lower as the gold bullion price fell back to around 25p seen in heavyweight producers. Oustralia mixed to easier.

Swedish led leading industrials lower, falling 6p while Associated Portland Cement lost 8p in profit taking after recent results, dealers said.

Shares of 3p or 4p were recorded by Lucas, Reed, ICI, BAT, Glaxo, and GKN, while Fisons, Courtauld, GEC and Beecham all lost

LETIN TO ALL EMBASSIES, CONSULAR OFFICES AND BUSINESS CENTERS IN AMMAN

The Jordan Times wishes to inform all embassies and consular offices in Amman of the availability of advertising space in the paper for special announcements and events that might be of interest to the foreign community in Amman. A specific area in the paper is being provided for such reminders to give our readers a better idea of what is happening in the area. Someone from our advertising department would be happy to call you at your convenience with more information should you be interested in participating in this service.

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Viking-1 continues biological tests

PASADENA, California, Aug. 27, (AFP). — Viking-1 scooped up another Martian soil sample yesterday as part of its continuing search for some form of life on the red planet.

Analysis of the latest sample will be conducted by the robot lander's own automatic laboratory in the next seven days. Two previous analyses have yielded data that do not rule out life in the soil, but a recent laboratory report increased the odds against such a possibility.

In its latest lab report to earth, Viking-1 said it was unable to detect any organic material — the carbon-based matter that is the evidence of life — in its second pinch of Martian dirt.

Space scientists now believe that the original detection of carbon traces may have resulted from chemical reactions involving the spacecraft's mechanical scooper-arm, not biological processes on the planet.

Space scientists said Viking-1 will continue its search for Martian life for the time being.

Meanwhile, the orbiting Viking-2 craft is continuing to photograph the planet and transmit the pictures to earth. It is scheduled to send its robot lander to a touchdown on Sept. 3 in Mars' northern latitudes, about 4,000 miles from Viking-2's resting place.

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